

OVE

Of disposition gentle and of wisdom,
O'eropping woman's power. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*
 As far as the foul *o'erſtops* the body, ſo far its pains, or
 rather mournful ſenſations, exceed thoſe of the carcaſe. *Harv.*
 3. To obſcure; to make of leſs importance by ſuperior ex-
 cellence.
 Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he
 ſhould now grow leſs, and be *over-topped* by ſo great a con-
 junction. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 One whom you love,
 Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
 Rather than thus be *overtopp'd*,
 Wou'd you not wiſh his laurels cropt? *Swift.*
 To *OVERTRIP*. *v. a.* [*over and trip*.] To trip over; to
 walk lightly over.
 In ſuch a night,
 Did Thiſbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew,
 And ſaw the lion's ſhadow ere himſelf,
 And ran diſmay'd away. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
OVERTURE. *n. f.* [*ouverture*, French.]
 1. Opening; diſcloſure; diſcovery.
 You had only in your ſilent judgment try'd it,
 Without more *overture*. *Shakeſp. Win. Tale.*
 2. Propoſal; ſomething offered to conſideration.
 Mac Murugh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made
 an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the ſovereign lordſhip
 thereof. *Davies on Ireland.*
 All theſe fair *overtures*, made by men well eſteem'd for
 honeſt dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*
 We with open breaſt
 Stand ready to receive them, if they like
 Our *overture*, and turn not back perverse. *Milton.*
 The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war, promoted
 all *overtures* towards accommodation with great impor-
 tunity. *Clarendon.*
 If a convenient ſupply offers itſelf to be ſeiſed by force or
 gain'd by fraud, human nature perſuades us to hearken to the
 inviting *overture*. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*
 Suppoſe five hundred men propoſing, debating, and voting,
 according to their own little or much reaſon, abundance of
 indigeſted and abortive, many pernicious and fooliſh *overtures*
 would ariſe. *Swift.*
 To *OVERTURN*. *v. a.* [*over and turn*.]
 1. To throw down; to topple down; to ſubvert; to ruin.
 He is wiſe in heart and mighty in ſtrength—which removeth
 the mountains, and *overturneth* them in his anger. *Job ix. 5.*
 Theſe will ſometimes *overturn*, and ſometimes ſwallow
 up towns, and make a general confuſion in nature. *Burnet.*
 This he obviates, by ſaying we ſee all the ideas in God;
 which is an anſwer to this objection, but ſuch an one as
overturns his whole hypotheſis, and renders it uſeleſs and
 as unintelligible, as any of thoſe he has laid aſide. *Locke.*
 As we will not encourage publick works of beneſcence,
 till we are ſecure that no form ſhall *overturn* what we help
 to build; there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*
 A monument of deathleſs fame,
 A woman's hand *overtums*. *Rowe.*
 2. To over-power; to conquer.
 Pain exceſſive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*
OVERTURNER. *n. f.* [*from overturn*.] Subverter.
 I have brought before you a robber of the publick treaſure,
 an *overturner* of law and juſtice, and the deſtruction of the
 Sicilian province. *Swift.*
 To *OVERVALUE*. *v. a.* [*over and value*.] To rate at too
 high a price.
 We have juſt cauſe to ſtand in ſome fear, leaſt by thus
overvaluing their ſermons they make the price and eſtimation
 of ſcripture, otherwiſe notified, to fall. *Hooker.*
 To *OVERVEIL*. *v. a.* [*over and veil*.] To cover;
 The day begins to break, and night is fled;
 Whoſe pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shakeſp.*
 To *OVERVOTE*. *v. a.* [*over and vote*.] To conquer by plu-
 rality of votes.
 The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted*
 by the major part of both houſes, when they had uſed each
 their own freedom. *King Charles.*
 To *OVERWATCH*. *v. n.* [*over and watch*.] To ſubdue with
 long want of reſt.
 Morpheus is diſpatch'd;
 Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd*,
 Down from his propping elbow drops his head,
 Diſſolv'd in ſleep, and ſhrinks within his bed. *Dryden.*
OVERWATCHED. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.
 While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn him-
 ſelf to paſſy with ſleep his *over-watched* eyes. *Sidney.*
OVERWEAK. *adj.* [*over and weak*.] Too weak; too feeble.
 Paternal perſuaſions, after mankind began to forget the
 original giver of life, became in all *overweak* to reſiſt the

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fiſt inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual,
 to conſtrain it. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*
 To *OVERWEARY*. *adj.* [*over and weary*.] To ſubdue with
 fatigue.
 Might not Palinurus fall aſleep and drop into the ſea,
 having been *over-weary'd* with watching. *Dryden.*
 To *OVERWEATHER*. *v. a.* [*over and weather*.] To batter
 by violence of weather.
 How like a younker or a prodigal,
 The ſkar'd bark puts from her native bay,
 Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind!
 How like the prodigal doth the return,
 With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged ſails,
 Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſp.*
 To *OVERWEEP*. *v. n.* [*over and weep*.] To think too highly;
 to think with arrogance.
 To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought;
 eſpecially in the opinion of a man's ſelf. *Hammer.*
 Oft have I ſeen a hot *o'erweeping* cur,
 Run back and bite, becauſe he was with-held. *Shakeſp.*
 My maſter hath ſent for me, to whoſe feeling ſorrows I
 might be ſome allay, or I *o'erweep* to think ſo. *Shakeſp.*
 Laſt hence theſe *overweeping* rags of France,
 Theſe famiſh'd beggars, weary of their lives. *Shakeſp.*
 My eye's too quick, my heart *o'erweeps* too much,
 Unleſs my hand and ſtrength could equal them. *Shakeſp.*
 Take heed of *overweeping*, and compare
 Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;
 Study the beſt and hiſteſt things that are,
 But of thyſelf an humble thought retain. *Davies.*
 They that *overweep*,
 And at thy growing virtues fret their ſpleen,
 No anger find in thee. *Milton.*
 He might have learnt
 Leſs *overweeping*, ſince he fail'd in Job,
 Whoſe conſtant perſeverance overcame
 What'er his cruel malice could invent. *Par. Reg.*
 No man is ſo bold, raſh, and *overweeping* of his own
 works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*
 Enthuſiaſm, though founded neither on reaſon nor reve-
 lation, but riſing from the conceits of a warmed or *over-*
weeping brain, works more powerfully on the perſuaſions
 and actions of men, than either or both together. *Locke.*
 Men of fair minds and not given up to the *overweeping* of
 ſelf-flattery, are frequently guilty of it: and, in many caſes,
 one with amazement hears the arguings, and is aſtoniſh'd
 at the obſtinacy of a worthy man who yields not to the evi-
 dence of reaſon. *Locke.*
 Now enters *overweeping* pride,
 And ſcandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*
OVERWEENINGLY. *adv.* [*from overween*.] With too much
 arrogance; with too high an opinion.
 To *OVERWEIGH*. *v. a.* [*over and weigh*.] To preponderate.
 Sharp and ſubtle diſcourſes of wit, procure many times
 very great applauſe, but being laid in the balance with that
 which the habit of ſound experience delivereth, they are *over-*
weighed. *Hooker, b. v. f. 7.*
 My unſoil'd name, the auſtereneſs of my life,
 Will ſo your accusation *overweigh*,
 That you ſhall ſtifle in your own report. *Shakeſp.*
OVERWEIGHT. *n. f.* [*over and weight*.] Preponderance.
 Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in
 reſpect of the water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
 To *OVERWHELM*. *v. a.* [*over and overwhelm*.]
 1. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty.
 What age is this, where honeſt men,
 Plac'd at the helm,
 A ſea of ſome foul mouth or pen,
 Shall *overwhelm*? *Ben. Johnſon.*
 Back do I toſs theſe treaſons to thy head,
 With the hell hated lie *o'erwhelm* thy heart. *Shakeſp.*
 How triſting an apprehenſion is the ſhame of being laugh'd
 at by fools, when compar'd with that everlaſting ſhame and
 aſtoniſhment which ſhall *overwhelm* the ſinner, when he ſhall
 appear before the tribunal of Chriſt. *Rogers.*
 Blind they rejoice, though now even now they fall;
 Death haſtes again; one hour *o'erwhelms* them all. *Pope.*
 2. To overlook gloomily.
 Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
 As fearfully as doth a galled rock
 O'erhang and jutting his confounded baſe. *Shakeſp.*
 An apothecary late I noted,
 In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,
 Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet.*
OVERWHELMINGLY. *adv.* [*from overwhelm*.] In ſuch a
 manner as to overwhelm.
 Men ſhould not tolerate themſelves one minute in any
 known ſin, nor impudently betray their ſouls to ruin for
 that which they call light and trivial; which is ſo indeed in
 reſpect

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reſpect of the acquieſt, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in re-
 gard of the pernicious conſequents. *Decay of Piety.*
OVERWISE. *v. a.* [*over and wiſe*.] Wiſe to affection.
 Make not thyſelf *overwiſe*. *Ecl. vii. 16.*
OVERWROUGHT. *part.* [*over and wrought*.]
 1. Labour'd too much.
 Apelles ſaid of Protegenes, that he knew not when to
 give over. A work may be *overwrought*, as well as under-
 wrought: too much labour often takes away the ſpirit, by
 adding to the poliſhing; ſo that there remains nothing but
 a dull correctneſs, a piece without any conſiderable faults,
 but with few beauties. *Dryden's Diſcreſſy.*
 2. Worked all over.
 Of Gothic ſtructure was the northern ſide,
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope.*
 3. It has in *Shakeſpeare* a ſenſe which I know not well how to
 reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore
 conclude it miſprinted for *overwrought*; that is, *overreached* or
 cheated.
 By ſome device or other,
 The villain is *o'erwrought* of all my money:
 They ſay this town is full of cozenage. *Shakeſp.*
OVERWORN. *part.* [*over and worn*.]
 1. Worn out; ſubdued by toil.
 With watching *overworn*, with cares oppreſt,
 Unhappy I had laid me down to reſt. *Dryden.*
 2. Spoiled by time.
 The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herſelf,
 Are mighty goſſips in this monarchy. *Shakeſp.*
OVERYEARED. *adj.* [*over and year*.] Too old.
 Among them dwelt
 A maid, whoſe fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*. *Fairfax.*
OVERZEALOUS. *adj.* [*over and zealous*.] Too zealous.
 It is not of ſuch weighty neceſſity to determine one way
 or the other, as ſome *overzealous* for or againſt the imma-
 teriality of the ſoul, have been forward to make the world
 believe. *Locke.*
OUGHT. *n. f.* [*aphre*, that is, a whit, Saxon.] This word is
 therefore more properly written *ought*. See *AUGHT*. Any
 thing; not nothing.
 For *ought* that I can underſtand, there is no part but the
 bare Engliſh pale, in which the Iriſh have not the greateſt
 footing. *Spencer on Ireland.*
 He aſked him if he ſaw *ought*. *Mark viii. 23.*
 To do *ought* good never will be our taſk;
 But ever to do ill our ſole delight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
 Univerſal Lord! be bounteous ſtill
 To give us only good; and if the night
 Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,
 Diſperſe it, as now light diſpels the dark. *Milton.*
OUGHT. *verb imperſect.* [*This word the etymologiſts make*
the preterite of owe, but it has often a preſent ſignification.]
 1. [*Preterite of owe*.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been
 indebted.
 Apprehending the occaſion, I will add a continuance to
 that happy motion, and beſides give you ſome tribute of the
 love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*
 This blood which men by treaſon ſought,
 That follow'd, fir, which to myſelf I *ought*. *Dryden.*
 2. To be oblig'd by duty.
 Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret
 law, and not to make or give law.
 Morals critics *ought* to ſhow. *Pope.*
 She acts juſt as the *ought*,
 But never, never reach'd one generous thought. *Pope.*
 3. To be fit; to be neceſſary.
 If grammar *ought* to be taught, it muſt be to one that can
 ſpeak the language already. *Locke.*
OVIFORM. *adj.* [*ovum and forma*, Lat.] Having the ſhape
 of an egg.
 This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *ovi-*
form, hath been the ſenſe and language of all antiquity. *Burn.*
OVIPAROUS. *adj.* [*ovum and pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth
 eggs; not viviparous.
 That fiſhes and birds ſhould be *oviparous*, is a plain ſign
 of providence.
 Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at firſt
 conceiv'd in them to ſerve them for many years laying. *Ray.*
OUNCE. *n. f.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Latin.] A name of weight of
 different value in different denominations of weight. In troy
 weight, an *ounce* is twenty penny-weight; a penny-weight,
 twenty-four grains.
 The blood he hath loſt,
 Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath
 By many an *ounce*, he dropt it for his country. *Shakeſp.*
 A ſponge dry weight one *ounce* twenty-fix grains; the
 ſame ſponge being wet, weigheth fourteen *ounces* fix drams
 and three quarters. *Bacon.*
OUNCE. *n. f.* [*once*, French; *anza*, Spaniſh.] A lynx; a
 panther.

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The *ounce*,
 The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole
 Riſing, the crumbled earth above them threw
 In hillocks. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. vii.*
OUPE. *n. f.* [*ouff*, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin.
 Nan Page and my little ſon, we'll dreſs
 Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white. *Shak.*
OU'PHEN. *n. f.* [*from ouph*.] Elfiſh.
 Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
 Ye moon ſhine revellers and ſhades of night,
 You *ouphen* heirs of fixed deſtiny,
 Attend your office. *Shakeſpeare.*
OUR. *pron. poſſ.* [*unc*, Saxon.]
 1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.
 You ſhall
 Lead our firſt battle, brave Macduff, and we
 Shall take upon us what elſe remains. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Our wit is given almighty God to know,
 Our will is given to love him being known;
 But God could not be known to us below,
 But by his works which through the ſenſe are ſhown.
 So in our little world this ſoul of ours
 Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
 Doth uſe on divers objects divers powers,
 And ſo are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*
 2. When the ſubſtantive goes before, it is written *ours*.
 Edmund, whoſe virtue in this inſtance,
 So much commands itſelf, you ſhall be *ours*. *Shakeſp.*
 Thou that haſt faſhion'd twice this ſoul of *ours*,
 So that ſhe is by double title thine, *Davies.*
 Be *ours*, who e'er thou art,
 Forget the Greeks. *Denham.*
 Taxallan, ſhook by Montezuma's powers,
 Has, to reſiſt his forces, call'd in *ours*. *Dryden.*
 Reading furniſhes the mind only with materials of know-
 ledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours*: it is not
 enough to cram ourſelves with a great load of collections,
 unleſs we chew them over again, they will not give us
 ſtrength. *Locke.*
 Their organs are better diſpoſed than *ours*, for receiving
 grateful impreſſions from ſenſible objects. *Atterbury.*
OURSELVES. *reciprocal pronoun.* [*the plural of myſelf*.]
 1. We; not others.
 We *ourſelves* might diſtinctly number in words a great
 deal farther than we uſually do, would we find out but ſome
 fit denominations to ſignify them by. *Locke.*
 2. Us; not others, in the oblique caſes.
 Safe in *ourſelves*, while on *ourſelves* we ſtand,
 The ſea is *ours*, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*
OURSELF is uſed in the regal ſtile.
 To make ſociety
 The ſweeter welcome, we will keep *ourſelf*
 Till ſupper-time alone. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 We *ourſelf* will follow
 In the main battle. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Not ſo much as a treaty can be obtained, unleſs we would
 denude *ourſelf* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*
OUSE. *n. f.* Tanners bark.
OUSEL. *n. f.* [*oyſle*, Saxon.] A blackbird.
 The merry lark her mattins ſings aloft,
 The thruſh replies, the mavis deſcant plays,
 The *ouſel* thrills, the ruddock warbles loſt;
 So goodly all agree, with ſweet conſent,
 To this day's merriment. *Spencer.*
 The *ouſel* cock ſo black of hue,
 With orange tawney bill. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Thruſhes and *ouſels*, or blackbirds, were commonly ſold
 for three pence a-piece. *Hakewill on Providence.*
 To *OUST*. *v. a.* [*ouſter*, *oter*, French.] To vacate; to take
 away.
 Multiplication of actions upon the caſe were rare formerly,
 and thereby wager of law *ouſted*, which diſcouraged many
 ſuits. *Hale.*
OUR. *adv.* [*ur*, Saxon; *uyt*, Dutch.]
 1. Not within.
 The gown with ſtiff embroid'ry ſhining,
 Looks charming with a lighter lining;
 The *out*, if Indian figures ſtain,
 The inſide muſt be rich and plain. *Prior.*
 2. It is generally oppoſed to *in*.
 That blind raſcally boy, that abuſes every one's eyes be-
 cauſe his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in
 love. *Shakeſp.*
 3. In a ſtate of diſcloſure.
 Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas
 leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*
 4. Not in confinement or concealment.
 Nature her cuſtom holds,
 Let flame ſay what it will; when theſe are gone,
 The woman will be *out*. *Shakeſpeare.*
 5. From